The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,075.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance....Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
including postage.... „	73 0
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First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions „	0 2 As. per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „	
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ADAMS—WHITE—November 11th, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. Ward Maule, S. C. L., Mr George Adams, Commissariat Department, to Eliza White, daughter of James White, Esq.

DEATH.

JOHNSTON—October 30th, at Hydrabad, Deccan, Louisa, the beloved wife of B. Johnston, Esq., Assistant Superintendent Hydrabad Medical School, deeply and sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

MAYNE—SHAKESPEAR—November 5th, at St. Thomas' Mount, by the Rev. C. R. Drury, Chaplain, Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Mayne, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to Harriett Blanche, eldest daughter of Colonel G. B. Shakespear, R. A.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

GARDINER—November 6th, at Allahabad, the wife of Dr. Gardiner, A.-2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HUGHES—COLLINS—November 3rd, at Sultanpore, by the Rev. W. Ayerst, Henry William Hughes, C. E., Assistant Engineer, D. F. W., to Alice Mary, second daughter of R. M. Collins, Esq., Sultanpore.

POWER—RICHARDSON—November 3rd, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. C. W. Cahusac, Edmond Stapleton, second son of John Power, Esq., to Clara Helena, youngest daughter of the late J. S. Richardson, Esq.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, very fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ABYSSINIA," 1,206 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th November, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Colombo	4
„ Ratnagherry	25	„ Galle	4
„ Vingorla	25	„ Negapatam	6
„ Carwar	26	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	27	„ Madras	8
„ Cannanore	28	„ Coconada	10
„ Calicut	28	„ Vizagapatam	11
„ Beypore	29	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Cochin	30	„ Gopalpore	12
Dec.		Arrive CALCUTTA	14
„ Tuticorin	2		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

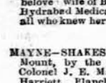
N B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

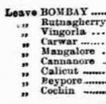
	Up. Nov.	Nov.		Down. Nov.	Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	2 & 16		Leave BUSSORAH	30 & 5	
„ Kurrachee	6	20	„ Fao	20	4
„ Guadur	7	21	„ Bushire	22	6
„ Muscat	10	24	„ Linga	25	8
„ B. Abbas	12	26	„ B. Abbas	26	10
„ Linga	13	27	„ Muscat	28	12
„ Bushire	16	30	„ Guadur	30	14
	Dec.	Dec.		Dec.	
„ Fao	17	1	„ Kurrachee	2	16
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	2	Arrive BOMBAY	5	19

The Steam-ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MAHRATTA," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander Scorr, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 14th Nov., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Columbian," (2,180 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain R. Curling, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 13th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A. M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th November 1868.

THE well known first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P M., viz.:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Ratnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail in January 1869, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 tons, C. E. Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Swedish Barque "Augusta" Y. Westerberg, Master, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expenses and risk of the concerned.

Captain Y. Westerberg will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Swedish Barque "Augusta."

Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Windsor Castle," Douglas, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Douglas will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th November 1868.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards, SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.

The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.

FARNHAM & Co.,

Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "MAGDALA," 2,200 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on the 30th November next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA TUTICORIN.

THE S. S. "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched to the above Ports about 15th proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st October 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a commodious, airy, upper-storied BUNGALOW, situate at Grant Road, and lately occupied by the B. B. and C. India Railway Company The premises are well suitable for a Club, a Hotel, or a Dwelling-house for a large family. For particulars apply to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA, at his office, in Fort, or to Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE RANA, at Grant Road.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 73 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No. 73 do. P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negrescontes. Apply to Culliandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No 34.

NOTICES.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.—Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Subscribers to this Association will be held on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Office of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Fort.

9th November 1868.

MUNCHERJEE JEMSETJEE & SONS' ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Fourth Dividend of (2) two per cent is payable to Creditors on this Estate whose claims have been adjusted and admitted.

RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE,
Manager to the Trustees.

6, Rampart Row, 10th November 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a Fountain, and the erection of an Iron Railing in the Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay.

The plans, sections, and specification may be inspected, and the form of Tender and Bill of quantities may be had at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders written on the proper printed form should be sent in, on or before 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of November 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Apollo Street, Fort.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 6th November 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd proximo, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball at the Kutcherry on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 5th proximo.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening.....Rs. 5.
Do. without Seat „ 3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the first three days.

Single day admission on the 4th, 5th, and 6th day Re. 1. Subsequent Prices will be notified hereafter, as also Special arrangements for Native Ladies.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, and in the matter of the ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY (in Liquidation.)

UPON hearing Mr. PRILE, Attorney for BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM, COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, and CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE CHINOY, the Liquidators of the Oriental Insurance Society, and upon reading the Affidavit of Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, one of such Liquidators, sworn in the matter on the 10th day of Sept. instant, and annexed hereto, I do order and direct that all persons having claims upon the said Oriental Insurance Society do send in statements of such claims, in writing, to the said Liquidators at their Office, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, being the registered office of the Oriental Insurance Society in Bombay, on or before the first day of December next, after which time the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to adjust and satisfy the claims then sent in, and further that after all such claims so sent in shall have been so adjusted and satisfied the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the surplus assets (if any) of the said Oriental Insurance Society amongst the Shareholders thereof; and I do further direct that this my order shall be advertized in London in the *London Gazette* and *Times* Newspapers, and shall also be advertized in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in two English and two Native Newpapers in Bombay, and in one Public Newspaper at each of the following places—viz., Calcutta and Hongkong.—Dated this 10th day of September 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE,
Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Oriental Insurance Society.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS,

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; The present Viceroy and Governor General of India His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz...	12 to	21
Superfine do. do....	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do...	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks...	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton ...	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped..	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks...	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair ...	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests.....	4½ „	6½
Silk and Wool Pants.....	6 „	8
India Gauze Pants.....	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants.....	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz....	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. Do. Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz. ...	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each.....	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „ ...	18	0

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		
The Pall Mall	per doz. Rs.	7 0
do. with Tie „		7 0
The Belgian		7 0
do. with Tie „		7 8
The Shakspear		7 0
do. with Tie „		7 8
The Regent „		7 0
The Indian „		7 0
The Improved West End „		7 0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do ... „	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts.....	3	0

LINEN EPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ..... per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders ..... „		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
„ „ Chased	15 „	30
„ „ Enameled	16 „	30
„ Sleeve Links	15 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings.....	8 „	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks		20 to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus		50 „ 70
Railway Portmanteaus		16 „ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions) Scotch Mauds		12 „ 35
Railway Rugs		12 „ 50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.		

HAT DEPARTMENT.		
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs ...	8	8
The Jerome do. ...	7	8
The Cantab do. ...	7	8
The Isis do. ...	7	8
The Derby do. ...	7	8

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands „ Turban „ „ lined Cork. Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S { Black Velvet Hats.....Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Indian Hosiers.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality. Charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

MESSRS. GEO. NICOLL & Co. have the pleasure to announce to their numerous Customers that they have received Overland a new Stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all descriptions (English and French).

Messrs. G. N. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for the liberal support received during the past year, and trust by strict attention to all Orders they may be favoured with, to merit a further continuance of the same.

Price Lists, post free on application, containing directions for self-measurement.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay, and 1, East Street, Poona.

13th October 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

NOTICES.

CLARET.

MR. J. NEUBERG, having made special arrangements with Mr. TH. BICHE-LATOUR, the well-known Wine Merchant in Bordeaux, for the selection of Wines, offers the undermentioned description of Claret, just landed ex "Marie Laure."

Mr. N. is confident that purchasers will find these Wines of first quality and most reasonably priced.

MEDOC VIEUX ...at Rs. 12 per dozen.
PAUILLAC .....at „ 14 per „
MARGEAUX .....at „ 17 per „

Purchasers of large quantities are allowed 10 per cent. discount. Various other kinds of French Wines are expected per "Canton" and "La Ferdinand Meric."

J. NEUBERG.

COGNAC VIEUX.

BY Mr. TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux, imported by Mr. J. Neuberg.

This Cognac can be highly recommended for its quality and cheapness.

First quality at Rs. 24 per dozen, net cash.
Second „ „ 20 „ „

J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, confidently recommends his Port Wine to every one who desires to have the benefit of a genuine Wine at a reasonable cost. Being imported direct under a special arrangement, Mr. J. Neuberg is enabled to guarantee its purity and strength.

Each bottle bears Mr. N.'s own Brand, in Black Seal. Rs. 24 per dozen, less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

J. NEUBERG.

FINE OLD SHERRY shortly expected per "Glen Tilt."

J. NEUBERG.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in quarts at Rs. 7 per dozen.

J. NEUBERG.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.—The undersigned hereby give Notice that they shall be prepared to accept Maritime risks on behalf of the above Company on and after Monday the 16th instant.

Bombay, 9th November 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, the 23rd November, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

To receive Accounts to 30th June 1868.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix to their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th November 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Dean Lane, Bombay.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. *Retail*—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—Place du Champ de Mars. *Agencies*—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Canjes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Bruxelles.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers in the London and Bordeaux markets, we are in the best position to meet the requirements of the Indian public.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted. These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c., in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped by our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton-			
Good capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs.	30 0	Rs. 16 0
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do..... „	25 0	„ 14 0
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do..... „	22 0	„ 12 0
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do..... „	18 8	„ 10 8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do..... „	17 0	„ 10 0
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do..... „	15 8	„ 9 0
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do..... „	13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do..... „	22 0	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....		Rs.	32
Nuits,	ditto ..... „		26
Macon,	ditto ..... „		21
Chablis,	ditto ..... „		22

The finest Dry CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs.	36 0	Rs.	19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto „		32 0	„	17 8
Good Sparkling „ ditto „		27 0	„	14 8

GERMAN WINES

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs.	36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel Sparkling Hock or Moselle Silver foil ..... „		32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner ..... „		34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, ... „		25	„ ...
Hock „ Johannisberger ..... „		42	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer ..... „		34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, ... „		26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, ... „		23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs.	32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale ..... „		28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, nutty and dry..... „		22	0
do „ 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry..... „		22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, pale and dry..... „		22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine..... „		18	8
do „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine... „		15	8
Marsala, Virgin Pale ..... „		15	8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)..... „		33	0

PORTS.

		Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	Rs.	30	0
1st quality, Black seal, a Desert Wine; mature ..... „		24	8 14-8
2nd do Red seal, a good second

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened with a good demand for Victorias and Elphinstones, in which considerable business was done.

—CALCUTTA.—6TH NOVEMBER 1868.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 12.
Buist, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Meerut.
Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Mair, Captain, 12th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Baillie, Captain, Bengal Invalid Battalion, to join, to Calcutta.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. T. Vachell, R. A., is appointed to act as Brigade Major to the Inspector of Royal Artillery, during the absence of Captain Holberton on furlough.

Lieutenant Walker, Royal Horse Artillery, to act as Brigade Major to the Inspector of Artillery, from the date of departure of Captain Holbert, until relieved by Captain Vachell.

Major A. W. Graham is confirmed in the appointment of 1st Examiner, Pay Department, vice Major Chitty; and Colonel H. J. Day, Staff Corps, is appointed a Divisional Paymaster, vice Major Graham.

Captain F. P. Linard, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

With reference to G.-G. O. No. 695 of 28th ultimo, Lieutenant Colonel Trevor, Royal Engineers, is raised to increased pay from 15th May 1868, vice DeLisle, retired, and Lieutenant Colonel (Colonel) H. St. Clair Wilkins, R. E., from 17th June 1868, vice Cowper, deceased.

Lieutenant Henry Smith Daniell, Cadre 2nd Light Cavalry, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain by Brevet from the 4th November 1868, under paragraph 69 of the Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 194, dated 17th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 635, of 7th October, Lieutenant Colonel Hodgson obtained furlough under Rule 13 of the Regulations of 1868, instead of Rule 14 as therein stated.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 683, 23rd October, 221 days of the leave therein granted to Major Moore, Staff Corps, is to be considered as furlough under Rule 13 of the Regulations of 1868.

Cornet C. A. DeN. Lucas, Her Majesty's 2nd Dragoon Guards, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

The following substantive promotions are made in the Commissariat Department, but with only temporary effect, pending the permanent appointment of Commissary General, vice Lieutenant Colonel Dunsterville, who vacated the office under the operation of the Furlough Regulations from 23rd June last:—

Colonel H. W. Holland to be Commissary General.
Colonel A. W. Lucas to be Deputy Commissary General.
Lieutenant Colonel F. P. Mignon to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, continuing to act as Deputy Commissary General.
Major M. W. Willoughby to be Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, continuing to act as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.
Captain T. Clarke to be confirmed Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.
Captain J. B. Fenwick to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, continuing to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.
Captain C. R. M. VanHeythuysen to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.
Captain C. Swinhoe to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, continuing to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

The furlough to Europe granted to Surgeon Robertson, M.D., of the Madras Medical Establishment, in G. O. No. 784, dated 29th October 1868, is under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following temporary promotions and arrangements in the Ordnance Department are ordered:—

3rd Class Commissary Major Napier to officiate as 2nd Class Commissary, vice Swanson, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

2nd and 3rd Class Commissaries Major Bayley and Lieutenant Spring to officiate respectively as 1st and 2nd Class from the 31st October 1868, vice 1st Class Commissary Lieutenant Colonel Mellerish, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

1st Class Commissary Major Clarke, is transferred from Belgaum to Bombay, to take charge of the Grand Arsenal.

Acting 3rd Class Commissary Lieutenant Caldecott is transferred from Bombay to the Belgaum Arsenal, to relieve Major Clarke.

Captain T. P. Berthon, R.A., is appointed Acting 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance.

Captain Charles Adam Loch of the Bombay Staff Corps having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from 30th October 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. Hunter to act as Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, during the absence of Mr. F. Lloyd on leave or until further orders.

Mr. A. Lyon to act as Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, until Mr. A. Bosanquet rejoins, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Ayerst to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad during the absence of Rao Bahadoor Gopalrow Harry, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. F. Lloyd, Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr. A. Lyon, Acting Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, assumed charge of his Office of the 9th instant, before office hours, and made the necessary declaration of Office as required by Bombay Act VI. 1866.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate F. P., in the Khandeish District, is invested with powers under Section 413 of the Criminal Procedure Code to hear appeals in that District from decisions in Criminal cases tried by Officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Azum Bhisto Bhimajee, Mamlatdar of Sampgaon, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Belgaum District.

Captain F. F. Bartholomew to act as District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd Grade from the 8th September 1868, pending the return of Major S. Scott from leave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. H. Mc. Minn to be Third Assistant to the Collector of Tanna.

Mr. E. H. Little, Acting 1st Assistant Collector of Satara, acted as Collector of that District from 26th September to 8th October 1868.

Mr. C. W. Richardson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 3 months.

The appointment of Lieutenant C. T. Schalar as an Assistant Superintendent in the General Revenue Survey is to have effect from the 14th March 1866, instead of from the 7th May 1866, as notified in the *Government Gazette* of 20th September 1867.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Narayen Anunta Pandekar, in Medical charge of the Mehur dispensary, is transferred to the Shikarpore Dispensary and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Girderlal Ruttonlal Daphtaer, in charge of the Shikarpore Dispensary is transferred to the Mehur Dispensary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant E. L. Marryat, R.E., is appointed to act at Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Lieutenant G. M. Cruickshank, R.E. is appointed Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E. Consulting Engineer for Railways and Reclamations, to be Under-Secretary to Government in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant A. R. Seton, R.E., Executive Engineer, Deesa and Aboo, and Lieutenant C. S. Beauchamp, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, have passed an examination in the Guzerathi language as prescribed in the Public Works Code.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant E. L. Marryat, R.E., assumed charge of the Office of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways on the 9th November 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(Irrigation Branch.)

Mr. A. Palles received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandeish, from Mr. W. C. L. Brown, on the forenoon of the 31st August 1868.

Mr. F. Jones received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandeish, from Mr. A. Palles, on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend H. W. Bagnell is appointed to do duty at Ahmednuggur.

Under the provisions of Part I. of Act V. of 1865, Licenses to solemnize, in this Presidency, Marriages of persons professing the Christian Religion are hereby granted to the several persons, Missionaries of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society whose names are subjoined:—

Rev. C. Weigle, residing at Hoobloe, near Dharwar.
Rev. W. Rotts, residing at Bettigherry, Dharwar Collectorate.
Rev. A. Stoll, residing at Gooledagudda, near Kulladghee.
Rev. M. T. Valz, residing at Honore, North Canara.
Rev. F. Deubar, residing at Honore, North Canara.

The Reverend T. Watson, Chaplain of Belgaum Camp, is allowed furlough to Tasmania for two years from the 27th instant. Mr. Watson is also allowed preparatory leave from the 8th idem, to enable him to proceed to the Presidency.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Captain Oliver Probyn, Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, is allowed 15 days' privilege leave from the date of his departure from Khandeish, preparatory to his leave on furlough to England.

Mr. J. B. Richey received charge of the Talookdaree Settlement Office from Row Bahadoor Shumbhoo Pursad, on the 1st November 1868.

Doctor C. S. Colston received charge of the duties of the Superintendent of Matheran, from Doctor Beatty, on the 21st October 1868, after office hours.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. E. T. Candy and G. B. Reid respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, on the 24th October 1868, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

In supersession of the Notification published at page 1011 of the *Government Gazette*, dated 15th October 1868, Lieutenant J. M. Morgan, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Kurrachee, has passed an examination in the Sindee language, according to the rules prescribed in Chapter V. of the Public Works Code.

NOTIFICATION BY THE ACTING JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Messrs. J. H. De Ricci and A. Wilson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Superintendent of the Bukkur Jail, on the 27th October 1868, before office hours.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Lieutenant G. Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country, returned from the leave on medical certificate on the 31st ultimo, and rejoined his appointment on the afternoon of the 5th November 1868.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Nov. 12	Philip Nelson	Nelson	Liverpool, July 14.
	Aurora	Walker	Calcutta, Oct. 3.

The steamer Malta, Hyde, to China, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.
Ship Solway, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6 Arabia (s) ..... Ballantine ..... Bombay, Oct. 13.
Berkshire ..... Lash ..... Colombo, Oct. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6 Oriental (s) ..... — ..... —
Alexandra ..... — ..... —
B. K. ..... — ..... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 6 Labourdonnais (Fr.), Rapatel ..... Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHAREHOLDERS of the London and Bombay Bank who have subscribed to the Fund raised for contesting their liability through Mr. Manisty are requested to be present at the Meeting to be held in the Office of the Royal Bank of India, Meadow Street, on Friday, the 13th instant at 2 P.M. precisely.

FOR SALE, Achromatic Telescope, by Smith Bede and Bede—3 foot brass body on class [illegible]

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 5 | Third Class Rs. 2
Second Class „ 3 | Fourth Class „ 1

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the Circus daily.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

SALE OF HORSES.—An Auction will be held fortnightly at the Byculla Commission Stable, on every Monday, at half-past 3 P.M. Gentlemen desirous of selling their Carriages or Horses may have them registered at the Office on the previous Saturday before 5 P.M. Any Carriages or Horses sent four days before the day of Sale will be advertised free of charge.

NOW ON SALE.

1 Bay Australian Gelding, 15–0, 5 years.
1 Black Australian Mare, 15–0, 5 years; broken into harness, will make a good Dog-Cart Mare.
1 Bay Australian Gelding, 15-2; 5 years; fine large upstanding Horse.
1 large Bay Australian Mare, 15-3; 5 years; broken into harness, will make a good Brougham Mare.
1 Bay Arab Horse, 14-3; 5 years.
1 Iron Grey Galloway; 5 years; will make a nice Lady's Horse.
1 Dark Chesnut Galloway, up to 14 Stone; 5 years—very handsome.
1 Light Grey Arab Poney; 6 years.
1 Nutmeg Grey Horse, 5 years; very handsome; will make a capital Horse for light weight or for a Lady.

Besides the above there are several Horses which are now on view.

Any of the above Horses remaining unsold will be put up to Auction on Monday, the 16th instant, at half-past 3 P.M., of which due notice will be given in Monday's paper. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

11th November 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Tenders are invited for the supply of the undermentioned Articles required by the Company for six months:—

Pure Cocoanut Oil at per cwt. delivered at Byculla Stores.
Do. Raw Linseed Oil at per cwt. do.
Sweet Oil (Tulseed) „ „ „ do
Best Picked White Cotton Waste at per cwt. do.
Dungaree Cloth at per yard do.
Bengal Twine at per pound do.
Goa Brooms at per hundred do.
Country Soap at per cwt. do.
Coir, Loose, „ „ do.
Do. Yarn „ „ do.
Cane or Rattan „ „ do.
Coke Baskets, Cane, at per hundred do.
Do. do. Bamboo „ „ do.
Ballast Baskets, Bamboo „ „ do.
Do. do. Cane „ „ do.
Bees Wax „ pound do.
Sulphate of Copper or Blue Stone at per cwt. do.
Charcoal „ „ do.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to the 25th instant.

Samples may be seen, and forms of Tender with further information as to quantities, &c., obtained by application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 11th November 1868.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER—MR. E. H. HARVEY.

THE NEXT PERFORMANCE
of the
"HARVEY" VARIETY TROUPE
will take place on
MONDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PART I.
HARVEY'S CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
"11" in Number.
SONGS, CHORUSES AND ANECDOTES.

PART II.
ACROBATIC AND MISCELLANEOUS.
DANCING, SINGING BURLESQUE,
and
CHARACTERISTIC IMPERSONATIONS.

PART III.
DRAMATIC.
A Comic Drama in one Act, entitled,
THE ROUGH DIAMOND,
by
JOHN B. BURKSTONE, Esq.

Box Sheet at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Musical Establishment, where Places can be secured.

STATIONERY.—Messrs. THACKER VINING & Co., in consequence of large and increasing sales, import, exclusively by the Overland Route, consignments of Stationery by Messrs Dobbs and De la Rue, in the qualities for which those makers are respectively celebrated, and in such varieties, as their long experience has shown to be best adapted to the peculiarities of the climate, and the postal arrangements of this country. Those who prize really *good* stationery will therefore find that desideratum always available.

A fresh consignment has just been unpacked.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WEDGEWOOD'S PATENT MANIFOLD WRITER, consisting of a lock-up morocco case, containing a supply of carbonic paper, two copying-books, guards, styles, &c. By this arrangement a letter and one to six facsimiles may be produced by one operation; and as there are few who have not felt the inconvenience of not possessing a copy of some important account or communication, the remedy afforded by this simple invention cannot fail to be appreciated by those who will avail themselves of it.

"Octavo," or Note size, 8¼ by 6 inches ..... Rs. 15 0
"Quarto," or Letter size, 10½ by 9½ inches 25 0
"Folio," or Foolscap size, 13½ by 9½ inches 35 0
Carbonic Paper for the above may always be had in books containing 12 sheets—
Octavo Rs. 2; Quarto Rs. 3; Folio 4 0
Copying Books for the same are always available—
Octavo Rs. 1½; Quarto Rs. 2; Folio 3 0
Stiles can be had separately at from Rs. 2-8 to 4 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS of new and elegant designs, to contain 50, 100, or 200 Portraits, have just been received.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—Attention is invited to a number of excellent instruments at extremely moderate prices, varying from Rs. 50 to 65, just unpacked by the undersigned.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SOLD SKETCH BLOCK BOOKS AND BLOCKS OF WHATMAN'S THICK DRAWING PAPERS.

Sizes.	Block Books.	Blocks.
7 by 5 inches...	...Re. 4 0 ...	... Rs. 3 0
10 by 7 „ ... ... „	7 0 ...	... „ 5 0
12½ by 9 „ ... ... „	10 8 ...	... „ 7 8
14 by 10 „ ... ... „	12 8 ...	... „ 9 8
16½ by 11½ „ ... ... „	18 8 ...	... „ 14 0
19 by 8 „ ... ... „	13 8 ...	... „ 10 8
29 by 15 „ ... ... „	20 0 ...	... „ 16 0

N.B.—The above may be had of Whatman's Antiquarian Paper at a small additional cost.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED:—

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES with inkstand and pen tray—
No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside. Rs. 30 0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 „ „ 35 0
No. 4, 18½ by 12½ by 7½ „ „ 40 0

CHUBB'S WRITING OR DESPATCH BOXES, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—
No. 2, 14½ by 9½, by 6½ deep, outside 50 0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½, by 7 „ „ 60 0

CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES, containing slopes for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.—
Size 16½ by 18½, by 5½ inches deep, outside..... 55 0
*** Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes* 15 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES:—

A large assortment of these popular Boxes has just been received.

ALLEN'S 15-INCH REGISTERED TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH BOX, of russian leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with Stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c., &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock; with letter travelling case and strap complete..... Rs. 130 0

Ditto ditto 14-inch, of turkey morocco, suitable for ladies use..... 100 0

THE SELF-ACTING TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH BOX, 15 inch, russia leather, furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, tablets, &c.; complete with leather cover and strap..... 100 0

Ditto ditto less completely furnished, without leather cover..... 75 0

THE "ELGIN" EXPANDING WRITING CASE. This is an extremely portable and convenient arrangement, and will be found a most useful travelling companion, of real russia leather, size 9½ by 7½ inches..... 30 0

DE LA RUE'S NE PLUS ULTRA DESK, morocco, with doubt flaps, velvet slope, and good lock; size 12 by 10, by 2½ deep..... 15 0

Ditto ditto 14 by 12, by 3 deep..... 18 0

TOURIST'S WRITING COMPENDIUM, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring top, ink, pen, and wafer box, &c., with registered spring lock—
9½ by 6½ by 2½ deep..... 20 0
11½ by 9, by 2½ deep..... 35 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD WALKER is authorised to sign our Firm from this date.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1868. LYON & Co.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ALBERT CHAMBERS.—Probate of the Will of the late William Alexander Albert Chambers having been granted to the Executors, Mr. A. B. E. Mo[illegible]

[illegible] received a new and the second batch of Superior HIGH CAST ARAB HORSES from BUSSORAH, UNEEZA, and NUZDEE, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, &c.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 12th Nov. 1868.

NOW READY, PART IV. OF
THE BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL RECORD.

Containing full Reports of the numerous Meetings of the Bench of Justices, from 1st July to 31st September.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

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London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1868.

THE Honourable L. H. Bayley is now the hero of the hour. We do not refer to his infirm conduct as Chairman of the Bench, but to his appearance as the champion of a Grain-tax. Most people supposed that even the Native Justices had given up the notion of taxing primary food supplies, but they probably did not observe that Mr. Knight, the other day, pointed to grain as a fit subject for taxation. In due course we have a notice that Mr. Bayley is going to do his worst to fasten an impost upon articles of prime necessity. Were it not authenticated, we should regard the statement as incredible. For no longer ago than February, 1867, a committee of the Legislative Council reported on the Town Dues Bill, and in that report we find these words:—

"A Tax upon Grain would press heavily on the poorer classes, and for the *same reason* firewood should *remain untaxed.*"

At the foot of the Report we find among other names that of "L. H. Bayley"! Comment is needless.

During the late debates speaker after speaker, and even the essayist of the Native Bench, disclaimed, with much unction, the notion that they wanted to tax the necessaries of life. Nevertheless not only does Mr. Bayley persist, but yesterday morning the Octroi and Transit duty organ ground out the old tune that cotton ought not to be exempt, that copper, yellow metal, and piece goods ought in the same way to furnish a lakh or two, and ghee, sugar, and *grain* three or four lakhs more. So, now the house-tax is supposed to have been reduced, disguise is thrown off—although it was scarcely worth while to do that, the rag worn was so transparent—and we have back again the whole string of bad proposals. Mr. Bayley is to champion one.

But observe the moment he has chosen to inflict this burden. A famine rages in Upper India, and the markets of Bombay are sought for supplies. Most of the grain reaching the place is for direct consumption, but no inconsiderable quantity passes through in transit. Mr. Bayley's proposal, therefore, will not only raise the price by the amount of the tax he would impose, and even in a far greater degree, but it has the conspicuous merit of artificially enhancing the price of grain in a famine year! At a period when native princes are doing their best to promote supplies, and the Government of India, in every department, is engaged in mitigating the sufferings of the people, the Legisiative Council is asked to raise revenue from grain. The reader will see what a very statesmanlike idea Mr Bayley has made his own, and how extremely appropriate it is in point of time.

But there is more than this. The old Town Dues, it is said, did not raise the price of grain—they were so "minute"! Nevertheless the Government, oddly enough, were compelled to give an increase of wages to the lower class of servants on account of the high prices of grain, and the origin of the increase was preserved in its name—"grain compensation." When the tax was taken off, the price of grain did not [illegible] staff of life, a tax which in 1867 he averred ought not to be imposed because it "would press heavily on the poor."

THE junior officers of the Army in India are, just now, suffering from a real grievance, which we purpose endeavouring to help them to remedy. This grievance is a cruel want of accommodation. And the want is one which is becoming yearly worse and worse, as expenses increase, rents rise, and the *non*-official population of almost all Indian stations becomes more and more numerous and independent. With glaring exceptions, here and there, the British soldier is elaborately cared for. Be the reproaches of the British army what they may, this at least stands clearly to its rulers' credit, that the private soldier is taken good care of, and his health, comfort, and pockets, consulted in every attainable way. And the tendancy of the day is to increase this solicitude. Fives courts, gardens, workshops, billiard-rooms, reading-rooms, latrines, cook-houses, gymnasiums, cricket grounds, are yearly being added to large cantonments, and the soldier's living and sleeping quarters are yearly being improved upon in the matter of space, ventilation, and cheeriness, all of which is, of course, desirable and proper. Considering that a soldier is expected to do what he is told, and to put up with whatever he gets, in the way of food and shelter, and, considering that there *are* times when that which he has to do, and to bear, and to put up with, is of the hardest; that he has at such times to toil hard, to fight hard, to eat anything, and to sleep anywhere; it is altogether just, when he is not required to undergo these privations, that his comfort, health, and happiness which he can do little towards looking after himself, should be carefully and liberally looked after for him. Besides which, he is a costly commodity. Every soldier dead is so much outright loss to the Government. The bounty, and clothing, and feeding, and training, which have been lavished on him, are all thrown away. To supply his place necessitates the outlay of just so much more all over again; so that self-interest, as well as justice and humanity, dictate that the soldier should be well fed, well clothed, and well housed; and as we have said, as a rule he is so, the prevailing bent of our military policy, as regards the soldier, being to do well by him. It may be inferred that, in point of comfort, the recruit is ninety-five times out of a hundred, greatly advantaged by becoming a soldier. The comforts, and the society, and the general surroundings of a modern barrack-room, are considerably greater, and higher toned, and more mind-improving, than were those which he left behind him on the other side of the Queen's shilling. The position of a Sergeant, particularly one unencumbered with children, is one which, barring a comparative independence of movement, is, on the average, far more conducive to substantial comfort and happiness, than that of the first-class artisan, tradesman's assistant, or office clerk. They may, it is true, freely wear smart neckties and flash waistcoats, and go where they please upon Sundays—and, perhaps, while they remain single, have a little greater command of money; but they drudge all the week; they starve if they lose their employment and have not been previously provident; they have no pension to look forward to, nor do they dare get ill, unless they care to face a public hospital; they are subject to caprice; their life is monotonous, chaining them to one locality for years, or, perhaps, for life nor have they much leisure or encouragement for self-improvement. Well, as every soldier may look forward to becoming a Sergeant, it follows that, provided he be steady, and qualify himself for the position, the lout from the plough, the stable yard, or the village shop may, in a few years, reach a position in which he will be placed quite as desirable, as in that enjoyed by those who, in civil life, are several steps higher than himself upon the social ladder. And this, as we have said before, is quite as it should be.

Now, however, let us look at the British subaltern, bearing in mind always, firstly, that there is such a thing as a *married* British subaltern and, secondly, that a British subaltern, who has an independent £100 per annum, is a phenomenon in most regiments, and is common in none. He has, however, had an expensive education. If he obtain his commission by competitive examination, or if he belong to either of the scientific corps, he has had a *very* expensive education; while, if he purchase, his friends have incurred that additional outlay, over and above his schooling expenses. Therefore, to get him started in the military profession, in which, whatever else he may do at the outset, he most certainly will not save money, as great an expense is incurred as in making him a doctor, or a lawyer, or a painter, or an architect, or an engineer, either of which may not, but still *may*, prove an immediately remunerative profession. If, then, Government had to bear the cost of this outlay, it is almost difficult to conceive what provisions they would not make, to secure the health and comfort of so costly a product. But Government does not bear this cost; and it therefore magnanimously leaves the product to shift for himself. Take we then a regiment marching into a station, and, on one side, we find comfortable and ample quarters, swept and garnished, ready waiting to welcome the soldier, a solicitous Government carefully looking after its own, as justice, and humanity, and self interest dictate; and, on the other, we have straitened subalterns or hard pressed married captains, having seen their men safely housed, wandering wearily to and fro seeking rest (that is, accommodation—cheap, clean, and healthy accommodation) and finding dirty, dear, musty houses, which they cannot afford to rent, or if they contrive to afford it, cannot enjoy life in them when they have rented them. For them a Government not interested does not provide. And hardest, and strongest of all, considering how plentiful, profitable injustice usually is—hardest and strongest, we say, of all it often happens that even of bad and dear houses there is an insufficiency. We are not drawing upon our imagination, and painting merely possibilities; we are painting *actual*, witnessable scenes, and we can support our picture by facts if need be To-day let it suffice to mention that a Regiment, which recently landed in this presidency, was sent up-country with an unusually strong complement of officers. On reaching their destination, the men were marched at once to their quarters, (and they were clean and comfortable quarters too); the senior officers went into bungalows, commensurate with their fortunate means; while the luckless juniors went up and down upon the face of a blazing cantonment, seeking among bad and dear houses, the least bad and least dirty, till, although all the houses were taken and crammed, those who needed them, were not yet all housed. Finally these latter had to be sent, as interlopers, to some lines a mile and a half from head quarters. With this Regiment were several young married ladies, whose husbands needed two things with regard to their houses, namely that they should be cheap, and that they should have them to themselves. These having, of course, the preference, the unmarried young subalterns had to do the best they could, and a very unsatisfactory best it was when they had done it. Let this one example suffice to paint the mass, and we see a grievance which, as we have described it above, is an outright one, since those who suffer by it cannot, of themselves, do much to get remedied. In another article we intend showing how very simply, and inexpensively, this grievance could be redressed, and how very justly its victims may demand that it should be redressed.

IT is notified that Money Order Offices have been opened at the [illegible]

THE Secretary of State has ruled that officers entitled to homeward passage money from the military fund, and who cannot claim the provisions of the Royal Passage Warrant, are not eligible for passage in Her Majesty's Indian troop-ships.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

WITH the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that separate inspection returns be prepared in future of clothing in possession of troops and invalids and time-expired men embarking for England, from the returns of arms, accoutrements, and other military stores to be taken with them. The inspection returns of clothing should be sent to the superintendent of Army Clothing. Inspection returns of regimental necessaries, required by G. G. O. No. 697 of 1868, again, should be distinct from both the above.—*Ibid.*

THE divisional autumnal inspection of H. M.'s 96th Regiment was concluded on Tuesday evening.—*Poona Observer, Nov.* 10.

THE Detachment of H. M.'s 1st Madras Light Cavalry, now stationed at Sholapore, is under orders to join its head-quarters in Poona, preparatory to marching for Kamptee.—*Ibid.*

WE observe that the Madras Government have offered a reward of two hundred rupees for the apprehension of Farrier Hannegan, formerly of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry at Secunderabad, and suspected to have been the murderer of his wife, who was found murdered on a plain between St. Thomas' Mount and Palaveram some months back.

WE are sorry (says the "Pioneer" of the 9th Nov.) to record the death, under unusually painful circumstances, of Lieut. R. T. Birch, attached to the 14th Bengal Cavalry, on Friday night last, at Meerut. It may be remembered that Mr. Birch married the widow of the late Mr. John Lang.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL PUGHE, Inspector General of Police, will, it is said, proceed to England in March next on furlough.—*Englishman, Nov.* 7.

THE three companies of the 26th Cameronians, stationed in Fort William, marched yesterday morning to Dum-Dum for the purpose of going through a course of musketry instruction. The detachment of the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles now at Dum-Dum will rejoin their head-quarters.—*Ibid.*

THE Lieutenant-Governor has confirmed the sanction accorded by the Board of Revenue to the suspension of the revenue payable on the 28th June and 28th September 1868, by certain Zemindars in the district of Midnapore, as well as to the suspension of the demand from the zemindar of Mysadul for the *kist*, ending 28th June 1868, to the extent of Rs. 3,640-11-8.—*Ibid.*

ENGLAND (says the "Globe" of the 5th ult.) has for a time lost the services of a rising literary man and journalist of no common ability. On Saturday Mr. James Sutherland, who is chiefly known as a contributor to our quarterlies and magazines, embarked for Madras, whither he has gone to take charge of a newspaper of high standing; an important, and we trust, a lucrative engagement, opening up a field of usefulness for which his intelligence and energy alike qualify him. On the eve of his departure the White Friars Club, of which Mr. Sutherland is a member, assembled in strong force, both in order to testify their respect, and to give expression to their good wishes. Mr. Tom Hood, and other gentlemen, gave expression to the feelings of those present in a few simple, hearty, and earnest words, full of cordiality and warmth of feeling, and "health and a prosperous voyage" was drank as a toast with enthusiasm. Mr. Sutherland responded, and took occasion to offer a few words on the future of the press of India, which showed that he was not going out to a new sphere of action altogether ignorant of its requirements or unprepared for the difficulties awaiting him. He was warmly cheered, and there followed a cordial leave-taking.

THE TRANSIT DUTIES.

WE have received from the Legislative Department a copy of the following notice of a motion which is to be brought forward at to-day's meeting of the Council. It will be seen that, if passed, Transit Duties will be levied in the most vexatious and unjust form:—

The Honourable Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy will move that the following Section be added after Section I. of the Town Dues Bill:—

"When any of the goods upon which Town Dues shal have been paid shall, within 15 days of the date of importation, be re-exported without having broken bulk or changed

BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Governor went up to Matheran on Wednesday for a day's stay.

Lieut. E. L. Marryat, R. E., has been appointed to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Lieut. Col. Trevor, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways and Reclamations, has been appointed Under-Secretary to Government in the Railway Branch, of the Public Works Department.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued a sunud to Keshew Mahadev Kavuley, authorising him to practise as a pleader in the district of Ahmednuggur.

The following cases of cholera were on Wednesday last reported to the Health Officer :—1, Churney road ecovered ; 1, Coombarwada, recovered ; 1, Arthur road, recovering ; 1, Grant road, still sick ; 2, Moogbhat, died.

At the close of last week the value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint was Rs. 18,55,496, and the value of the silver not assayed Rs. 23,250. Of the total, 18 lakhs belonged to the Currency Department.

The supporters of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum will be glad to hear that the sum of Rs. 550 has been handed over to Captain Kelly, to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Asylum, as the nett proceeds of the amateur entertainment given in the Grant Road Theatre last Monday. The "Haddington" Minstrels tender their most sincere thanks to their patrons for the kind manner in which they were received.

A correspondent writes to us complaining of a nuisance occasioned at No. 2 Grant Buildings by "torrents of water" falling daily from the top floor and becoming stagnant on the ground. He adds that it has affected his health and that of others in the same house He should carry his complaint to the Secretary who looks after the Buildings, or if need be to the Health Officer.

The other day it was stated by a native contemporary that Chintamon Gungadhur Josey, brother-in-law of Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt, *alias* Baba Saheb, had absconded from Bombay ; and we now learn that the Parsee shroff, by name Tamoojee, whose conduct was severely criticised at the Bench meeting by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and others, also absconded from Bombay some two days ago. It is understood that no proceedings have yet been taken against these men.

We see from the weather report of the Sattara collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st October that little or no rain fell throughout the collectorate during the fortnight under report. Such of the early khureef crops as were ripe were being reaped. The rest, especially in the western part of Walwa and in two other talookas, have suffered from want of rain to some extent. The sowing of rubbee crops had been impeded by the same cause. Cholera and fever prevailed to a slight extent.

The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 7th Nov. as compared with the amount in circulation on the 31st ult. :—

		7th Nov.	31st Oct.
Rs.	10 Note	Rs. 26,14,290	Rs. 26,19,720
Rs.	20 ,, ...	Rs. 16,33,820	Rs. 16,39,860
Rs.	50 ,, ...	Rs. 21,81,950	Rs. 21,85,100
Rs.	100 ,, ...	Rs. 73,53,100	Rs. 76,72,400
Rs.	500 ,, ...	Rs. 24,85,000	Rs. 24,86,500
Rs.	1,000 ,, ...	Rs. 2,65,11,000	Rs. 2,64,90,000
	Total...	Rs. 4,27,79,860	Rs. 4,30,93,520

The *Times of India* complains that the report of Mr. Knight's "speech" in our journal was "extremely inaccurate," containing much that he did not "read," and omitting much that he spoke extempore. If the report was incorrect it affords a further illustration of the inconveniences attending the reading of so-called speeches. Mr. Knight is himself alone to blame for any incorrectness. He first supplied a printed copy of the essay he intended to read, but it seems did not read ; and when that was in type he forwarded a copy which he had revised in the quiet of his own office, thus entailing great labour upon our reporters, who had to accommodate the two versions at the last moment as best they could. Had he spoken a speech instead of reading an essay what he said would have been correctly reported. But after reading parts only of a printed statement, he supplied, as copy, not only what he did, but what he did not, read. The "statistics" are Mr. Knight's own, as printed by himself. If they are different in the revised report, how is it that Mr. Knight's statistics alter from hour to hour ? From this explanation the public will see the true reason why Mr. Knight's essay was not printed as he wished it to appear. The fact is that in consequence of the method adopted, there is *no* "report" extant of what Mr. Knight did read and say except such as he chooses to put forward.

On Wednesday evening the entertainment of Harvey's Variety Troupe in the Grant Road Theatre was a great success. The programme was of a miscellaneous character, and attracted a large audience, the Theatre being well filled in every part. Most of the performers are connected with the American Circus at present in Bombay, and they are therefore already well known. The performances opened with a Christy Minstrel entertainment, in which most of the songs were exceedingly well sung, and the jokes and puns were clever and amusing. The Brothers Ridgway followed in an acrobatic and miscellaneous entertainment. We have already noticed the wonderful cleverness of these artistes, and need only say that on Wednesday night their performance was fully up to the mark, and that they introduced several new feats, every one of which seemed more clever than another. Jerry Blossom, the favourite clown of the Circus, kept the audience in almost continuous laughter by his obfuscating burlesque lecture on geography ; and a solo of popular airs on the rock harmonicon—a set of parallelograms of rock which on being struck by small hammers produce musical notes—and a double hornpipe, were very well done. Mr. Harvey makes an excellent nigger. His get-up was good, and his feet perhaps of even more than the regulation size (at least in breadth,) and his singing and grotesque dancing brought down persistent calls for his re-appearance. The concluding comedy, "The Swiss Cottage : or, Why don't she Marry," was very successful, and Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Blossom performed their parts with great spirit. About the middle of the programme a sensation comic song was put down, which it was intimated depended very much upon the style in which it was done ; but the style in which the song was sung was certainly not such as to make it at all attractive, if even tolerable. This was the only failure in the entertainment, which otherwise was excellent. The troupe will appear again on Monday evening, when the entire change of programme which is promised will no doubt again attract a full house.

The total number of deaths registered during last week was 300, being an increase of 29 as compared with the preceding week, 12 more than the total of the week ending 12th November last year, and 8 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 79 births were reported. The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city :—

Division.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864	Cholera.	Small pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Causes	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of reported Births during the week exclusive of Still-born
A.	Colaba	19,161				2	2	1		5	...
	Fort, Southern	8,453									6
	Fort, Northern	39,258	1			3	8			12	6
	Esplanade	7,839				1	2			6	
B.	Market	73,402				11	12			23	11
	Mandvee ... ation	41,442	1	2		6	4			11	
	Chukla	43,442	1	2		7	11			21	
	Dombarkharee	68,020				9	13			32	4
	Dongree	69,520		1		2	13			16	5
C.	Dhobeetalao	71,295				5	15			20	4
	Phunuswaree	22,529	3	1		6	6			12	4
	Bhooleshwur	56,208				6	8			14	1
	Kharatdao	23,454				5	4			9	10
	Koombarwara	25,085				11	5			16	12
	Khetwaree	29,171		1		2	5			8	
	Jigaon	21,503	2			2	2			6	
D.	Chaputee	6,184									
	Walkeshwur	10,094				1	2			3	1
	Mahaluxmee	9,144				1	1			3	2
E.	Mazagon	21,754	1			4	5			10	
	Tarwaree	9,462					1	1		2	1
	Kamatheepoora	81,678	1	1		35	13	1		51	9
	Parel	7,003				2				2	
	Scoree	5,042				1				1	2
F.	Sea	12,078					4			6	
	Dhakha	19,450				1	3			4	6
	Wurlee	10,211				1	1			2	
W.	Harbour	30,382	1								
	Non-Resident and Unknown					1	4		1	6	
	Bombay	816,562	11	6	2	144	133	3	1	300	79
	Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		11	2	1	18	109	6	1	308	

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Boodhist—Jain, &c	11		280
Brahman	12	Jew	1
Lingaet	1	Native-Christian	9
Bhatia	3	Indo-European	1
Hindoo of other Caste	133	European	6
Hindoo Out-caste	19	Negro-frican	5
Mussulman	79	Chinese	...
Parsee	22	Other & Unknown Races	...
	280	All Races	300

Total of the corresponding week in the preceding year, week ending 12th November 1867 288

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

An adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices was held on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of disposing of the items in the Budget left over on Monday. The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley occupied the chair. There were but few Justices present, and it was twenty minutes past two o'clock before a quorum had assembled.

The following are the estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1869.

INCOME.

Particulars.	Original Estimate for current year 1868.	Revised Estimate for current year 1868.	Estimate for the next year 1869.
Municipal Fund.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
House Rate at 6 per cent. (*raised by the Bench to 7 per cent)	8,53,000	*9,28,460	9,28,460
Wheel Tax	2,35,000	2,60,000	2,60,000
†License Tax or Town Duties or other substitute	†3,25,000	†4,00,000	13,50,000
Liquor Licenses	1,14,706	1,20,476	1,21,000
Land Conveyance Licenses	10,323	13,200	13,200
Fines and Penalties	13,036	10,000	10,000
Miscellaneous Fees	56,121	47,000	50,000
Market Fees	64,000	1,00,000	1,15,000
Tobacco Duties and Licenses	1,20,000	1,37,000	1,57,000
Halalcore Cess	4,00,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Government contribution by adjustment for Municipal Improvements	30,000	65,000	30,000
Total Municipal Fund Proper	22,21,189	23,21,136	22,74,660
Police Fund.			
Police rate at 2 per cent.	2,84,300	2,65,274	2,65,274
Do. Imperial contribution by adjustment	1,50,000	99,625	99,625
Total Police Fund	4,34,300	3,64,899	3,64,899
Lighting Fund.			
Lighting Rate at 1½ per cent. (lat 2 per cent. in 1869)	2,13,250	1,98,956	½2,65,274
Total Lighting Fund	2,13,250	1,98,956	2,65,274
Water Works Fund.			
Water Rate	4,75,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
Credit from Municipal Fund on account of reduced payments by Railway Companies	...	.....	14,000
Total Water Works Fund	4,75,000	4,00,000	4,14,000
Grand Total ..... Rupees.	33,43,739	32,84,991	33,18,833

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

EXPENDITURE.

Particulars.	Budget Grant for current year 1868.	Revised Estimate for current year 1868.	Estimate for the next year 1869.
Municipal Fund.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Superintendence (Proportion.)—Clerk of the Peace, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Controller's Office	56,169	56,843	79,954
Storekeeper's Office	7,344	7,344	8,844
Health Department (Inspectorial) and Labour and Feed of Cattle.	6,50,000	6,32,491	4,88,992
Executive Municipal Engineer's Department	42,468	43,988	36,900
Markets and Slaughter Houses	90,452	79,542	62,052
Registrar of Births and Deaths	13,250	13,200	13,200
Halalcore Department	3,57,854	2,83,304	2,82,991
Public Land Conveyance Department	6,070	6,300	6,600
Liquor License Department	1,800	1,740	1,800
Music and Poison License Department	540	540	540
Road Repairs (including Watering, Rolling, and Scraping)	4,00,000	4,10,000	3,25,000
Improvement of Streets	35,000	35,000	60,000
Annual Subscription to the Agri-Horticultural Society and Victoria Garden	6,000	6,000	10,000
Contribution to Survey			*2,50,000
Do. to Drainage	2,50,000	2,50,000	
Government Instalment Elphinstone Circle Debt	50,000	56,276	50,000
Maintenance of Worlee Sluices and Pumping Stations	...	...	30,000
Pensions	2,580	3,733	3,933
Cost of Assessment and collection at 5 per cent. on House Rate, Wheel Tax and Halalcore Cess	61,832	67,685	70,923
Grant for Plant and Stores	75,000	60,000	65,000
Expenditure of Government Contribution for Municipal Improvements	30,000	30,000	30,000
Interest Account	...	60,000	.....
Special contingencies	5,000	5,000	5,000
New Works from current revenue	22,337	14,681	.....
New Latrines	...	...	10,000
Miscellaneous repairs to Municipal buildings	...	...	3,000
Contribution to W. Works Fund on account of reduced payments by Railway Companies	...	...	14,000
*Includes proportion of charge for general Superintendence for 1869 Rs. 8,508	...	...	...
Total Municipal Fund Proper	21,63,706	21,43,727	19,33,849
Sinking Fund and Interest on the following loans, exclusive of Drainage Loan of 7 lakhs which is payable from the Drainage Instalment of Rs. 2,50,000, 8 years' loan of 8 lakhs sanctioned by the Bench	...	...	1,48,000
Market Loan of Rs. 6,15,000	60,500	60,500	67,650
Overbridges ,, ,,	2,70,000	29,370	24,133
Road ,, ,,	1,60,000	30,000	60,160
Grand Total of Municipal Fund Proper Rs.	22,83,576	22,63,597	22,33,792
Water Works Fund.			
Vehar Water Works Department, as per Statement J	73,452	86,052	70,272
Assessment and Collection at 5 per cent. on Water Rate	16,199	22,862	19,024
Vehar Water Works' Instalment.	1,75,000	1,75,000	1,75,000
General Superintendence	9,356	10,076	13,788
Total of Water Works Fund	2,74,007	2,94,580	2,78,054
Police Fund.			
Police and Fire Engine charges, as per Statement K	3,92,464	3,72,618	3,81,480
Assessment and Collection of Police Rate at 5 per cent	9,696	12,956	13,263
General Superintendence	12,135	12,281	12,550
Total of Police Fund	4,14,295	3,97,855	4,07,293
Lighting Fund.			
Lighting charges	2,13,250	2,40,000	2,42,887
Assessment and collection of Lighting Rate at 5 per cent.	7,273	9,706	13,263
General Superintendence	6,655	6,735	9,124
Total of Lighting Fund	2,27,178	2,56,441	2,65,274
Grand Total of all Funds	31,99,656	32,12,483	31,84,413

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

THE WHEEL TAX.

The Chairman said the first question for consideration was the second item in the budget for 1869, namely, the wheel tax.

Mr. Currey had given notice of the following resolution :—

That any sum which may be required to balance income and expenditure, and provide a surplus, will be most fairly met by the levy of a modified license-tax, by an additional tax on the wheel-tax on labour carts, and by an increase in the police rate sufficient to cover the expenditure under that head.

He said—I gave notice of a resolution on the subject of an alteration of the wheel tax, but since doing so I find from page 26 of the Municipal Commissioner's report for 1867 that I was led into an error, and that the alteration of the wheel tax which I propose cannot be made until the new Municipal Act comes into operation. I believe the Municipal Commissioner, the Finance Committee, and those who have had to do with framing the new Municipal Act are in favour of the increase of the wheel tax on labour carts, and I, therefore, must defer asking the Bench to give any opinion upon the subject until it is competent to raise the tax if they wish, under the new Municipal Act. Mr. Crawford has estimated in his budget for 1869 that we will get Rs. 2,60,000 from the wheel tax, and I would suggest that the Bench accept that estimate of income subject to any increase which when the new Municipal Act is passed we may be entitled to levy. I don't think I need say anything more on that point. Mr. Currey then formally moved :—

That the estimate of the Municipal Commissioner for wheel-tax for the year of 1869 be accepted, subject to any increase that may result from any alterations in the new Municipal Act.

Captain Hancock seconded the resolution.

The Chairman—Supposing the Municipal Act, as is quite possible is not passed till the greater part of the year 1869 has elapsed, in what position would you be then ?

Mr. Currey—But we must collect the wheel tax according to the estimate in the budget, and under the present Act.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought the last few words in the resolution might be construed into a pledge that the Bench would increase the wheel tax, and he thought it would be advisable to leave the question open for consideration. He would therefore suggest that the last clause be expunged from the motion.

Mr. Currey replied that if his resolution met the approval of the Bench, there could not be any objection whatever to the matter standing over till the committee under the new Act should report. The motion did not pledge the meeting to anything, but it was not worth having a discussion on the point raised by Mr. Furdonjee. The present Act empowered the Bench to fix the rates as they liked, and that was all he proposed.

The motion was then agreed to as follows—

That the estimate of the Municipal Commissioner for wheel-tax for 1869 be accepted.

LICENSE TAX ON TOWN DUTIES OR OTHER SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Currey then moved the following resolution :—

That although the Municipal license-tax as now levied has been condemned by the Bench of Justices, it is desirable that a municipal license or certificate tax should be imposed for municipal purposes, based upon the same principle as the imperial certificate tax, and levied in the same manner and at the same time.

He said—I believe that the chief cause of the deficiency in the yield of the license-tax has arisen from the fact that the schedule was a very awkward one to collect taxes upon, and that it was collected at different times, and, I think I may say on a totally different principle from the Government of India tax. I think that if a license or certificate tax for municipal purposes was established, and based on a schedule copied in principle from the Government of India license tax, we should have no difficulty in getting in a very fair sum from that tax. (Hear, hear.) It is rather too much for the Bench to attempt to discuss the particular items of the schedule or the exact proportion it should bear to Government of India license tax. These points might perhaps be left to the Legislative Council ; but I think can be no doubt as to the point that we should not give up the license tax as a source from which we can draw a certain amount of revenue. (Applause.)

Mr. Knight seconded the motion.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said it was only about four weeks ago that the Bench passed a resolution condemning the license-tax, because it oppressed the poor and allowed the rich to escape. The rich merchants who made lakhs on lakhs of rupees escaped by payment of Rs. 100 only, and the poor people who made only Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 had to pay the same sum. On that principle the Bench condemned the license-tax. After that resolution he was surprised to see in the newspapers that an Act, almost word for word with the old one, was to be introduced into the Legislative Council : and he thought it was high time that the Bench should pass a resolution embodying its views on this subject. If a measure was needed, it would be better to exempt all the lower and poorer classes and tax the richer ones according to their profits as was done under the Imperial Certificate Act. (Hear, hear.) Then the imposition of a tax by the same schedule as the imperial license-tax would save a great deal of confusion—for people often confounded the two taxes and could not understand the double demands for payment. According to the wording of this resolution, did Government approve the step, they would only have to consider the form of schedule, and then the tax could be recovered without any cost save the percentage to Government for collection. As the tax would be easily recovered, and would not be evadeable like the municipal tax, he gave the resolution his support. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said—On the principle of relieving the middle classes as much as possible from the burden of taxation, I would beg to throw out, for the consideration of the Bench, the suggestion whether it would not be advisable to ask the legislature to levy for the benefit of the municipality an addition on the Imperial certificate tax : to leave out at least the two classes in the schedule annexed to the Act of 1868. That could be done if it were the wish of the members of this Bench that the middle and poorer classes should be exempted as much as possible from taxation, and that the burden of taxation shall fall as much as possible on the wealthier classes.

The Chairman—I think you mean to exempt those at Rs. 20 and Rs. 25.

Mr. Nowrojee—Yes, I mean that.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—A little time ago I saw a draft of the imperial certificate tax, and there all incomes below Rs. 5,000 a year were exempted.

Mr. Nowrojee—It was to such my remarks were directed.

Mr. Wood pointed out that it was proposed to omit all traders in class IV., take the same from class II. and put them into class III. He thought these were the principal aiterations, and the effect would be that whereas the total assessed last year was 6,800, the number under this resolution as at present would be 3,800. Something had been said of the tax being on the same principle as the imperial license-tax, but he thought considerable latitude should be allowed ; in fixing a tax on the Municipality, the general principle only should be adopted. He should add that the anticipated result, as the schedule at present stood in the hands of the member who had to introduce it, was estimated at three lakhs. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman—Gentlemen, before I put the question, I will ask your permission to make one or two remarks on this point, especially as I happen to be in a position to know facts which are not known to other members of the Bench. (Applause). The morning after the decision in the early part of last month on the subject of the license tax, and the strong expression by those high in office as to the probability of transit duties ever passing into law, a long conference took place between the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, Mr. Crawford, and myself on the subject of what taxes could be most properly imposed to supplement those which it was expected transit duties would yield, and after considerable discussion, and turning the matter over every way we could, we unanimously arrived at the opinion that, supposing the Bench were still desirous of having town duties to a limited extent, the best way of supplementing the measure would be by having a certificate tax based entirely on the same principle as that which has now been mentioned by my friend Mr. Currey, omitting the lower classes that in all probability would be taxed by those imposed which the Town Duties Bill if passed will effect. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, gentlemen, there can be little doubt—and I have not heard anything since that leads me to believe —that Mr. Ellis entertains a different view. Three weeks ago Mr. Crawford prepared and went over with me carefully and settled the draft of a bill which is perfectly ready to go before the Council to enact for Municipal purposes the Imperial License-tax at the reduction of one fourth, and excluding those classes, the lower classes, which, under the circumstances that would exist after we enter on next year, it would be unjust and unfair to levy a license-tax upon. I now apprehend that with these explanations, and as no gentlemen yet has offered any objection to my friend Mr. Currey's motion, in all probability you will unanimously vote for that which I cannot help thinking a desirable object, namely, that persons should as far as possible be taxed according to their income. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nowrojee—Would there be any objection to add "that this tax is supplimentary to town duties ?"

The Chairman—Supposing the Town Duties Bill does not pass ? (Laughter)

Mr. Brown—That would certainly be most objectionable.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

LIQUOR AND OTHER LICENSES

Captain Hancock said he thought they could go through the next six items without any discussion. As remarked in the budget, the market fees this year had considerably exceeded the estimate, owing to the opening of new markets and increase in rates of slaughter fees. The estimate for next year, when other new markets would be opened, was well within the mark. Then on the tobacco duty and licenses there had been a considerable increase in the yield. The estimate for next year was based on the tender accepted by the Commissioner of Customs : the amount being payable *in advance*, by quarterly instalments, clear of all charges. He begged to move the following resolution—

That the Commissioner's estimates of the yield of the following items be accepted:—Liquor licenses, land conveyance licenses, fines and penalties, miscellaneous fees, market fees, tobacco duty and licences.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the resolution, which was at once adopted.

HALALCORE CESS.

The Chairman—I would call your attention to para. 10 on page 6 of the budget, in which the Commissioner says—"The revised estimate for the current year is based on actual assessments, as has already been explained to the Bench by the Finance Committee." Well, the original estimate for the year 1868 for halalcore was four lakhs. Then it was revised for 1868 at Rs. 2,40,000, and the same estimate, Rs. 2,40,000, is made by the Commissioner for this year. I beg then to move—

That the Municipal Commissioner's estimate for halalcore cess be accepted.

Mr. Wood—It would be much better if the assessment could be based on the actual collections. That would be much more definite.

Captain Hancock—In seconding the chairman's proposition, I have to say that I don't think there is the slightest chance of the estimate being exceeded. As far as I can gather Rs. 2,40,000 is as much as we are likely to recover next year. The original estimate was 4 lakhs, and you see how unsafe that has been. As I said the other day, if we have only estimates of this how is it possible to keep within our income ? This kind to go on, falling off of the halalcore cess leaves us very much worse than we excepted to be.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he thought the imposition of the halcore cess was a very great mistake, and the Bench would have an immediate opportunity of rectifying that in the revision of the Municipal Act. The provision of the Act of last year under which this cess was levied were as follows :—

XIV.—Whenever under section 119 of Act II. of 1865 (Bombay Municipal Act) the Municipal Commissioner shall have caused any house, building, or land to be served by a Municipal halalcore, the halalcore cess shall be payable by, and levied from, the occupiers at the same time, and in the same manner as the police rate, and the sections of this Act applicable to the police rate shall also be applicable to the halalcore cess.

They had known from the past how that had worked—that it had been most oppressive on those subjected to it. For the first year almost arbitrary amounts were levied at the option of the inspector who was entrusted with the collection. The officer selected for this department had been so very careful in his management, that at that moment when called upon to give an account of the assessment and recoveries, he said that he was unable to furnish any account at all for the first year. He alleged that he had not taken the trouble to keep any such accounts, he had only entered the amount which he said he had recovered,—and now there were no accounts of the bills forthcoming so as to enable the municipal authorities to check the accounts and see what balance was due by him afterwards. When it was found how he had mismanaged this affair, and been so culpably negligent even when so handsomely paid by the Municipality, the department was taken from him by the Commissioner, and the collection entrusted to the superintendents of the respective wards. These had since been collecting, and there were reasons to believe that many thousands of rupees had been wrung from the pockets of the middle and poorer classes of the people, which had not come into the municipal treasury at all, but had been misappropriated. He had heard universal complaints of the amount of this cess that had been levied from all classes of the people—people who used to pay according to arrangement with their private halalcore four annas or eight annas a month for cleaning being now made to pay double, treble, or quadruple that amount. That surely was nothing short of robbing the people. He thought he might safely say that for every Rs. 2 that were collected on account of halalcore cess from the different classes of the people, there was only about one rupee nett got into the municipal treasury. The tax pressed very hard on the poor. The service now was not a whit the better than it was formerly, and why not people be allowed to make their own arrangements ? Why should the Municipality have interfered. He thought the people should be left alone. (No, no.) It would be alleged that the Act made it compulsory that this assessment should be levied but he did not think it was so. It was only those who were served by the municipal halalcores that could be called on to pay this cess, and therefore he thought they could get over the enactment very easily. Let no tax then be levied, but let the people employ their own halalcores. He would not say to adopt this change all of a sudden ; but let them do so with caution and gradually. Let the people in different districts make their arrangement with the halalcores. This would obviate the necessity of levying very high rates : and then if the people did not clean out their premises let them be brought up and prosecuted under the Act for a nuisance—there was a remedy for that state of things which, if judiciously employed, would protect the health of the town and prevent any great abuses from taking place. Therefore he respectfully submitted that the Municipality should take steps to make over the body of municipal halalcores, who had been very highly paid—for though their salaries had lately been somewhat reduced, they still were exorbitant—and leave it to the occupiers and landlords to make their own arrangements. Let not the halalcore cess be compulsory as it was at present—at least on the native inhabitants of Bombay. It was not, he believed, compulsory on the European gentlemen who kept bungalows in Breach Candy and Malabar Hill, but it was so on the native population. The former, he thought, did not feel the hardship, but the middle and poorer classes of the people groaned under the burden of this halalcore cess. (Laughter.) Let the Bench then relieve them. European gentlemen might smile, but if they would go among the poorer classes and speak familiarly with them, as he had done, they would find it was nothing else that what he said. There were universal complaints, and the Bench as the representatives of the people were bound to listen to their complaints, and relieve them of their unjust burdens.

The Chairman—Do you propose any amendment ?

Mr. Nowrojee—I just lay my remarks before the Bench.

Mr. Currey said that from what he had seen and heard of the working of the halalcore cess, he thought there was a great amount of truth in what had been said by Mr. Nowrojee, and he very much questioned in his own mind whether it was a right system that the Municipality should perform halalcore work in the most crowded parts of the town departmentally. It was, he thought, a very fair subject of discussion. (Hear, hear.) He was not at all sure that the system of making the owners or occupiers of houses do that business had ever been fairly tried in Bombay, and he should not be disposed to second any amendment to that effect at the present moment, because it was a matter on which he had not made up his mind ; but if the system was to be changed it must be changed gradually, and also because it was a point on which they should not fetter the Municipal Commissioner by any positive resolution. But as Mr. Nowrojee had raised the question, he simply wished to add that he thought it was right to bring the point before the Bench, and that it was a fair subject of discussion in connection with the municipal administration. (Applause.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was not in Bombay when the Municipal Commissioner established the present system of removing night soil, and he would explain, as briefly as possible, what led the Commissioner to introduce the present system. The halalcores under the old system used often neglect to clean the privies, and hundreds of people were dragged every day to the Police Courts and fined, though they were powerless in the matter. Mr. Crawford then undertook to break the halalcore monopoly. There were at that time 400 sweepers in the town, and he imported 600 more, and raised a corps of municipal halalcores. They all knew what trouble Mr. Crawford had to take in the matter, and what machinations he had had to defeat, and he had accomplished what a man of energy like Mr. Forjett failed in doing. He agreed with a great deal of what Mr. Nowrojee had said about the mismanagement in the recovery of the halalcore cess during the first year, and Mr. Crawford had been obliged on that very account to transfer the work of assessment and collection to the superintendents of wards. He also agreed that the halalcore rate was high and it ought to be reduced, and that the work was not performed quite to their satisfaction ; but certainly the work was better performed than before, and there was no doubt the halalcores would not accept the ¼ rupee or ½ rupee with which they used to be satisfied. He hoped that the Bench would pause before they condemned a system for the raising of which the best energies of the Commissioner and Health Officer had been severely taxed.

Mr. Nowrojee said he did not wish to take any hasty steps—(applause)—and as Mr. Knight was about to give notice of a motion that a committee be appointed to enquire into and report on the present system of direct rates, and as halalcore cess would be included in that, he would be perfectly satisfied without moving on the subject if that committee should be appointed. (Applause.)

The motion was then put to the meeting and unanimously agreed to.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION BY ADJUSTMENT FOR MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The next item in the estimate was the Government contribution in view of house-rate (by adjustment) for specified municipal improvements, regarding which the Municipal Commissioner in his budget remarked—

This is a new item. Government have consented to contribute annually a sum of Rs. 30,000 in lieu of house-rates, on the condition that it be spent on some specified substantial improvement to be approved by it. The amount shown is the contribution for 1869-70. Arrears for past years, since July 1865, have been recently admitted and are credited in income for 1868. I have represented that this amount is insufficient and have also asked that in Bombay as in Calcutta, police and lighting rates be paid for Government buildings. The matter is under consideration, and I feel sure we shall obtain justice.

Mr. Wood asked Captain Hancock, regarding the condition which was attached to the grant, what the specified substantial improvements were which must be given for this contribution. He merely took this condition as an example of the grudging manner in which Government—he was not aware whether this was the Local or Imperial Government—treated the Municipality. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Hancock said the grant was given by the Local Government, and he believed the work of substantial improvement for 1869 would be the widening of Camateepoora Road. Bellasis Road had been widened by the grant of last year. Camateepoora Road formed the main approach to the new B. B. and C. I. Railway station, and it would therefore be a useful road both for the railway and for the town generally.

The Chairman proposed

That the Government contribution by adjustment for municipal improvements [Rs. 30,000] be accepted.

He believed that sum was what with a great deal of energy and difficulty the Municipal Commissioner had succeeded in extracting from Government.

Mr. Russel Aitken said the Rs. 30,000 was at present being expended on the Camateepoora Road and Clare Road improvements, but hethought the Bench should give expression of opinion as to the propriety of Government paying rates on their general buildings. The Government paid rates on the buildings which it occupied in Calcutta and London and elsewhere, excepting for royal palaces, which were exempted by Act of Parliament. There might now, he thought, be some expression of opinion by the Bench as to the propriety of the Government of Bombay paying rates on its buildings.

Mr. Knight—This subject of the claims of the Municipality upon Government is so very extensive, that I am sure we could not deal satisfactorily with it at present, and it will perhaps expedite matters if I tell you that at the close of this meeting it is my intention to give notice of the following resolutions—

1. That a committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the claims of the Municipality upon the State.

2. That a committee be appointed to enquire into and to report upon the character and working of the present system of direct rates, including the halalcore cess.

Now these resolutions will dispose of the next three items, the police, lighting, and water rates, including also the halalcore cess. I am quite sure we could not deal satisfactorily with any one of these questions at this meeting, and I think that an independent committee of the Bench—and I have no doubt Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee will consent to act on it—should be appointed to report on the whole matter for our guidance. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said he should like to ask how it was that the estimate on this item for the current year 1868 was Rs. 65,000, and the estimate for the ensuing year only Rs. 30,000.

Mr. Gumpert presumed the explanation was given by the Commissioner in his buget, for it was said in the paragraph referring to this item—"Arrears for past years since July 1865 have been recently admitted and credited in income for 1868."

The motion agreeing to the item was then carried unanimously.

THE POLICE RATE.

Mr. Currey—I have to propose for consideration of the Bench that the police-rate be slightly increased. If you will turn to page 11 of the budget you will see it is stated that the estimated expenditure for police in 1869 is Rs. 4,07,293, and if you will turn to the income side you will see that the estimated income for police in 1869 is Rs. 3,64,899, leaving a deficiency of upwards of Rs. 42,000. Now about Rs. 18,000 of this deficiency will be made up out of the balance which I believe now stands at the credit of the police fund. The rest of the deficiency will fall upon the municipal fund, which I think is not in a state to bear any liability which does not justly belong to it. If we add ¼ per cent. to the police-rate, and make it 2¼ per cent., we should get an addtional Rs. 64,000, which would make up the deficiency and leave a small balance to the credit of the police fund at the end of the year. If we increase the rate by ¼ per cent. we should just make both ends meet, and leave the municipal fund without any liability in respect of the police-rate. In Calcutta the police-rate is 3 per cent. I will therefore propose—

That the police-rate for the year 1869 be 2¼ per cent.

Mr. Russel Aitken seconded the motion.

Captain Hancock—I should have much pleasure in voting for this motion were it not that the municipal fund proper has already taken a large proportion of the savings of the police fund in previous years. Under these circumstances I think it is hardly fair to raise this extra rate. Unfortunately, I have no figures here to refer to they were all given in the Finance Committee's report last November, but if my memory serves me right the municipal fund was credited with the excess of the income for police over the expenditure, which was little short of 2 lakhs of rupees. As the municipal fund took that then I think the municipal fund ought to bear the anticipated deficiency during next year. Part of the savings of years previous to the current year, that is to say, previous to 1st January 1867, were handed over to the municipal fund. These savings will be sufficient to meet the whole of the deficiency for the current year 1868, and also part of the anticipated deficiency for 1869. We have some hope that Government may yet revise its resolution, which is in fact the cause of our deficiency, and give us a larger contribution than is now estimated for. Under the circumstances I think it would be premature to increase the rate, and at all events consideration of the increase should be deferred for another year. I therefore beg to propose as an amendment—

That the police rate be fixed at two per cent for the year 1869.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the amendment.

On the question being put, the amendment was carried unanimously.

The Chairman, in connection with the police fund, proposed—

That the Municipal Commissioner's estimate of police imperial contribution by adjustment [

A NEW MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

The return of the Emperor Alexander and Prince Gortchakoff to St. Petersburg has been followed by meetings of the Council of the Empire under the presidency of the Grand Duke Constantine. The following letter in the "Gazeta Narodova" makes known the chief subject of discussion among Russian statesmen:—

"It is beginning to be seriously apprehended here that the Ukraine will become troublesome. This question, combined with that of the Muscovite Germans, constitutes the principle topic of the moment. The Russian Government dreads lest Austria should raise the question of the Ruthenian nationality, including Little Prussia, the Ukraine, Volhynia, Podolia, and White Russia. In that case twelve millions of the Ruthenian population of Muscovy will turn their eyes towards Austria, and then indeed will commence the fall of Holy Russia. It is not the phantom of Poland which now disquiets the Muscovites; this was, they say, long since interred, and the monument of fallen Poland has been raised at Rapperschwyll; it is the phantom of the Ukraine, with its Cossacks and the memorable treaty of Pereiaslavl, by which the Muscovy of Catherine guaranteed the previleges and the national rights of the Ukraine, that forces reflection on the Russian government at the present moment. It is on this side that the horizon begins to darken. The storm might easily burst in this direction, and hurl down all the artificial scaffolding which is called the Russian monarchy. Assuredly Austria, if she understood and knew how to avail herself of this question, might entirely dispose of the future of Muscovy. If she can but take it in hand and deal with it skilfully she will become the mistress of the situation in the east."

ARCHBISHOP MANNING AND MR. GLADSTONE.

A CORRESPONDENCE is published in the "Liverpool Mercury" of Oct. 16 between a gentleman named Davidson and Archbishop Manning respecting Mr. Gladstone and the Irish church. The archbishop's letter is as follows:—

"8, York-place, W., Oct. 12, 1868.

"SIR,—I beg to thank you for calling my attention to the paragraph in which an attempt is made to calumniate Mr. Gladstone by the fact that his eldest son is my godson. This is a mean artifice which can damage only those who use it. The fact is so. Mr. Hope Scott and I stood sponsors to the eldest son of Mr. Gladstone about the year 1840. Mr. Hope Scott and Mr. Gladstone were at Eton and Oxford together, and have been friends during a long life. My friendship with Mr. Gladstone began when we were at Oxford about the year 1830. We had the same private tutor, and were in many ways drawn together. From that time till the year 1851 our friendship continued close and intimate. In 1851 the intercourse of our friendship was suspended by the act demanded of me by my conscience in submitting to the Catholic church. We ceased to correspond, and for more than twelve years we never met. In the last years, public and official duties have renewed our communications. I have been compelled to communicate with many public men in successive governments, and among others with Mr. Gladstone, with this only difference—of the others most were either strangers or but slightly known. Mr. Gladstone was and is the man whose friendship has been to me one of the most cherished and valued of my life. To found on this an insinuation for raising the 'No Popery' cry, or suspicion of Mr. Gladstone's fidelity to his own religious convictions, is as unmanly, base, and false as the Florence telegram in which the same political party, for the same political ends, united Mr. Gladstone's name with mine last summer. The indignation you express at this new trick will, I am sure, be shared by every honourable man in the country. I cannot conclude this letter without adding that a friendship now of eight-and-thirty years, close and intimate till 1851 in no common degree, enables me to bear witness that a mind of greater integrity, or of more transparent truth, less capable of being swayed by faction and party, and more protected from all such baseness even by the fault of indignant impatience of insincerity and selfishness in public affairs than Mr. Gladstone's, I have never known. The allegation that the policy of justice to the Irish people by removing the scandal of the Established Church has been inspired either by a mere desire to overthrow the government, or by friendship with me, is imposture, and imposture is the mark of a feeble and a falling cause.—Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain, sir, yours faithfully,

"HENRY E. MANNING."

MILDEW IN COTTON GOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

SIR,—At the present time the mysterious and perplexing subject of mildew is being forced upon the attention of all persons who buy, make, or ship cotton goods to the East. There is scarcely a mail reaches this country from the East which does not bring complaints and certificates of mildew, and serious allowances or deductions on account of it. It is time that its true causes should be ascertained, and remedies provided by which the evil may be reduced to a minimum, if not altogether removed. When the blame is laid indiscriminately upon the manufacturers, there is reason to believe that the censure is not always—and probably in the majority of cases is not—justifiable. Badly-prepared sizing, and the mixture of ingredients for the purpose of giving weight and substance to make up for a deficiency of cotton, are without doubt hot-beds for mildew, and only require the warm and damp air of the ship's hold in a tropical climate to produce the real mildew, which tenders and destroys, as well as blackens, the fabric.

To remedy the evil arising from this cause there is wanting the enforcement of a stringent law if any such law exists, whereby the whole loss occasioned by mildew arising from this source should be enforced against the manufacturer with such a fine in addition as the Legislature may impose, and the case be deemed by the magistrate to require. The washing of pieces taken from the damaged bale, and after being weighed and found to have lost over ½lb per piece by the process, or such other weight as may be determined upon, should be taken as conclusive evidence of fraudulent manufacture, and subject the maker to the loss and fine. Another cause of mildew is found in salt probably left in the tallow, or from soda from soap, when either of these articles are used on the warp. Against these evils, and against impure sizing, the makers should provide themselves with chemical tests, or call in the aid of a practical chemist, as is not unfrequently done, to decide upon the purity of the ingredients used. The next great cause, and I am inclined to believe the most active in producing mildew, is the damp steamy air produced in the holds of ships. In some respects iron ships are worse than wooden ones, because on the beams of the former the steamy air condenses and falls in drops on the goods below. There is no packing yet found for bales which is thoroughly impervious to damp. In Bombay the shop-keepers so well understand the penetrating effect of the damp air of the monsoon that they pack up their silks and gloves in flannels and oil cloth, and send them up to Poona, where the air is much less moist, to be kept until the monsoon is over. Many articles are soldered up in tin cases, and even then are not always safe. A short time since a Bombay merchant, in stating a complaint against some goods which were mildewed, said that the bales, when brought into the warehouse, made the whole place smell musty. From this it is evident that the mustiness of the bales was external, though the same dampness of the hold of the ship which had produced it had penetrated to the goods, and was the cause of an allowance for mildew. In this case the manufacturer was, I believe, wrongly blamed; for his make by other ships has been landed all right. To prevent mildew on board ships from outward influences require, that the hold of the vessel should be well ventilated. This can be easily done by using "windsails," which throw a current of air into the ship; and if these were only used in dry weather the air sent down would absorb as well as dissipate the damp air engendered in the ship. That the mildew is commonly from this cause is almost proved from the fact that in a great majority of cases the goods which are mildewed are chiefly damaged along the folds, and on the top and bottom pieces. These are the parts most exposed to any damp which may strike through the packing. The idea that the tight packing of the goods forces the damp to the outside folds is wholly untenable. This spring the goods were packed dry enough, yet the complaints from abroad are as bad as ever, or nearly so.

In India, ladies' silk dresses, which when wrapped up in blankets and put away in a drawer during the monsoon are found to mildew, will escape damage when hung up in a wardrobe and often opened out or occasionally worn. This goes for to prove that ventilation is one of the greatest safeguards against this evil of mildew. If any ship owner will adopt the use of windsails, I feel certain that the complaints from the East which are now so prevalent will be very considerably less numerous; and when damages are made from external causes that they will be found to be slight. H.

Manchester, 12th October, 1868.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

CORPORAL PEAKE, the volunteer who got the highest number of marks at the last Wimbledon meeting for the celebrated Queen's Prize, does not appear to have used a wad other than that prescribed by the regulations. A court of inquiry has been held, and has come to the following conclusion:—"The court of inquiry, having duly considered the evidence brought before it, is of opinion that Corporal Peake did not use 'a wad' other than that prescribed by the Council of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, but that the appearance of his having done so was created by his having separated the metallic disc from the cartridge in some instances. It is, therefore, of opinion that Corporal Peake's character for honourable dealing is in no way impugned by his conduct during the competition." Mr. Peake himself writes to "The Times," and gives the following explanation of how the mistake occured:—"To those who do not understand the construction of the Whitworth cartridge, I may explain that the bullet is a mechanical fit, and has a wad attached to the base composed of grease, placed between two copper discs which exactly fit the bore of the rifle. In some instances I separated the wad from the cartridge, and pushed it down separately upon the powder and the bullet afterwards, which I had a perfect right to do, though it is contrary to the usual custom of ramming down the wad and bullet together. This, no doubt, may have led some, who perhaps wished to find fault, to infer or suppose that I used a different wad, which I did not. Touching the evidence against me, the person who lodged the protest never came before the committee or appeared in support of the protest, and judgment was given without his testimony. The only two witnesses that I am aware of who gave testimony adverse to me were Mr. Came on, who said he saw me fire one shot only in the competition with my two sighters at 1,000 yards, and the Master of Lovet, who said he watched me at the same range, saw me load one or two shots, and felt confident I used another wad. He not only acted as accuser and witness against me, but also was one of those composing the court which condemned me. In opposition to this, I shot in a squad composed of ten competitors, none of whom appeared against me, but three of them came forward, who were entire strangers to me and who had watched my loading particularly, to bear testimony in my favour. Five gentlemen were examined on my side who were ready to swear they saw no unfairness. I may also add that the officer in charge (an officer of the Line) came to me while shooting and told me that some objection would be made to my loading, and I then asked him to watch me, which he did for several shots, and said all was right." It was expected that a further inquiry into this case would be made.

A PLEA FOR RASSAM, BLANC, AND PRIDEAUX.

WE are now (writes "The Times") threatened with another and a more serious Abyssinian legacy of discontent, for which the nation will be able to find no such convenient scapegoat. This legacy requires for its comprehension no elaborate official training or traditional lore. It is within easy reach of the plainest man who takes the trouble to think about it, and the public cannot, therefore, abdicate their right of free inquiry, and devolve upon others the responsibility which this right confers. The question for their consideration—a very simple one—is this—Are the men who, at the imminent risk of their lives, and subsequently at the cost of severe personal suffering, went to Abyssinia by request of the State, and in performance of an important national duty, to receive in return no national recognition of these sufferings and services? This is a perfectly plain question for all the public—involving no such esoteric considerations as the history and proper use of the C.B., or the difficulty of rewarding this officer without deeply injuring that, and the answer is, to our thinking, so obvious that we only supply it because the subject happens to be obscured by certain confused notions and prejudices which require, perhaps, to be first got out of the way. The "Abyssinian captives" have naturally, as a matter of convenience, been so much talked of and written about as if they formed one group of sufferers, each and all of whom had mucir the same sort of claim to national sympathy and support that few people practically recognize the important difference that really exists among them, but have a vague notion that whatever blame or unpopularity attaches to one attaches to all. They have a hazy idea that a few Europeans—mostly missionaries—got into trouble with Theodore, and that an English official or two, being so indiscreet as to mix themselves up in the matter, dragged their unlucky and innocent countrymen into a quarrel which has actually cost five millions—if not, indeed, more—and might have cost four times that sum if good management had not been united to wondrously good luck. The not unnatural inference from such a theory is that the men who got the country into such a scrape may think themselves fortunate enough in that it ever came to their rescue. It would almost have "served them right" to have left them to Theodore's tender keeping, and to talk of rewarding them is not only ridiculous in the extreme, but even dangerous; to do so would be offering a premium to the host of turbulent, reckless adventurers, always so ready to presume upon their rights as British citizens and embroil us in profitless disputes. Now, pray let the public distinctly understand that our present remarks have nothing whatever to do either with missionaries or with English officials—if any such there be—who have helped to get the country into a scrape. As regards the missionaries, we hope it is not necessary to say that we entertain for their pious zeal and enterprise the profoundest respect. Any man who goes among a savage people and into an unsettled country for the purpose of preaching the Gospel, and knowing that he takes his life in his hand, must command respect. But it is quite another thing to suppose that the nation ought to hold itself responsible for his safety, or fight his battles. The whole nation might as well turn missionary and revive the Crusades. And as regards the officials, those to whom we are specially referring happen to be above even the suspicion of having caused the Abyssinian difficulty. Mr. Rassam, Dr. Blanc, and Lieutenant Prideaux were sent by Government on a mission to Theodore long after the difficulty had commenced, and in the hope of checking it without recourse to the costly and unpopular expedient of war. This hope, indeed, proved delusive, and, instead of mending matters, the mission only made them worse, increasing the necessity for war. But it is most important to remember that this unlucky result was in no way the fault of the mission. Even, if they had mismanaged matters, the mismanagement would have had to be gross indeed to release the country from the obligation of rescuing or avenging them. But, as it happens, the mission did all that it could do. Mr. Rassam, its responsible head, is admitted on all sides to have played his cards uncommonly well. The simple fact, therefore, remains, that these three men performed a national duty of the highest importance in a creditable way; that when they undertook it they knew they were incurring grave risk of imprisonment, torture, even death, and that in the discharge of it they actually incurred sufferings, both mental and physical, of the severest kind. It seems to us that to leave conduct of this kind without a fitting reward amounts almost to national dishonour. The nation shrank from the disgrace of leaving its envoys unassisted; surely it cannot, with honour, leave them unrecompensed.

We should long ago have called public attention to this matter if we had not taken it for granted that the "Abyssinian captives" would be properly looked after. We thought that Government was only waiting for the production of Mr. Rassam's official report. But though this report has now been sent in some time, no action, so far as we can learn, has yet been taken upon it. It is perfectly possible—indeed, it is probable—that Government have no intention of leaving the "captives" unrewarded, and that they are chargeable with nothing worse than delay. But even delay presses somewhat hardly and unfairly upon the parties principally concerned. We trust, therefore, before long to hear that this matter has been satisfactorily settled.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A BANKER'S CLERK ON THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.—Shortly after eight o'clock a. m. on the 16th Oct., a middle-aged man of gentlemanly appearance was seen on the down platform at the Loughborough-road station, awaiting the 8·37 express to Ludgate-hill. His manner was noticed as somewhat singular, and on the approach of the 8·10 through train from Bickley he took a deliberate jump from the platform on the main line immediately in front of the engine in motion. To show his determination we may state that he leaped a distance extending over four lines of metal, and owing to the speed at which the train was travelling he was carried some distance before the engine, but was then run over and cut to pieces. The body was at once removed to a store-room belonging to the station. The deceased wore no jewellery, and all that could be found in his pockets was an old key and a scrap of paper, on one side of which was written "London and County Bank, Lombard-street," and on the other "13, Miltonvillas, Millbrook-road." The station master despatched a messenger at once to the last-named address, where the wife of the deceased resided, and the name of the unfortunate man was ascertained to be Joseph Cartwright. It is said that the deceased has on more than one occasion expressed an intention to commit suicide; but no information is given as to the motive of the act which deprived him of life.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—

RATES.

	Discount.
On Government Bills	4 per cent Not exceeding 60 Days.
On Private Bills and Notes	6 per cent. 7 per cent. Exceeding 60 Days.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	4 per cent. 5 per cent.
	Interest.
On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	4 per cent. 5 per cent.
On ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods.	6 do. 7 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit	5 do. 6 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Act No. VIII. of 1854, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1854, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yakohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA ..... BOMBAY .....
MADRAS ..... KURRACHEE ...
AGRA ..... LAHORE .....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/4 "
2	do.	1/11 3/16 "
∘	do.	1/11 1/8 "
	do.	1/11 1/16 "
On demand		1/11 "
On Scotland		1/12 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal

Do.	6	do. 4 per cent. per ann.
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies made or accepted for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 23rd October 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight	above	£50	1s. 11½d. per Rupee
"	4	do.	1s. 11 7/8d. "
"	3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d. "
"	2	do.	1s. 11d. "
"	1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d. "
		On demand	1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland		do.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		do.	1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months		6 per cent.
6	do.	5 "
3	do.	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

CLARET.
MEDOC.
A very superior breakfast or cup Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 16

CLARET.
SAINT JULLIEN.
An excellent dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

CLARET.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
A very fine, full-bodied, dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 25	Rs. 28

The superior character of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the

NEW CONSIGNMENT,

will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street, Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."
JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles "	3 0	3 8
Imperial Quart Bottles "	6 4	7 0

Imported by
TREACHER & Co., (Ld.)

FOR SALE, a splendid showy dark bay Gulf Arab riding Horse. To be sold because the owner has no use for him, 14½ hands high, age 5 years, believed to be quite sound. Can be seen by giving a day's previous notice.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Iron Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants; for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
PANCREATINE AND
PANCREATIC EMULSION
for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil,

"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. DOBELL on *Turbercculosis*.

"Reports of 185 Cases of Consumption treated with Pancreatic Emulsion."—*See* LANCET, *Nov.* 11 *and* 18, 1865, *and Nov.* 17, 1866.

"The Pancreatic Preparations are in high favour."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

"*I have not seen any Pancreatic Preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's.*"—Dr. DOBELL *on First Stage of Consumption.*

Pancreatic ..... Cash Rs. 1 12. Credit Rs. 2 0
Pancreatic Emulsion Cash " 3 0. Credit " 3 8

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, just landed ex "Monarchy" and "Rinaldo," the following articles of superior quality and quite fresh, viz:—

Cabin Biscuit, in Barrels.
Navy do. " do.
Oatmeals, " Tins.
Split Peas, " Barrels.
Suet, " Casks.
Dessicated Milk " Tins and Bottles.
Hops, in 1 lb. Tin.
Malt, do. do.
Muscatel Raisins, in Tins.
Chocolate, in 4 lb. Packs.
Apply to the undersigned,
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 21st October 1863.

COCOA.
The purity and delicacy of
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA
have secured for it, in England and India, an unequalled and ever-increasing sale for the past TWENTY YEARS.

As a nutritious diet drink for invalids predisposed to dyspepsia or biliary derangement, it is far superior to Tea or Coffee; and for *all sick or sound*, it is the best possible beverage to use for the Chota Hasri.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In sealed canisters of 1 and 2 lbs. each, p. lb	1 4	1 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Also, a Property of another Gentleman.

A nearly new four-seated small Cab Phaeton, painted dark blue, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.

Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts.

The above three Carriages are expressly built to order for India by Jones of Southampton.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A Second-hand English-built Cab Buggy.

A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.

Just landed ex "Monarchy."

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wing, to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

A new Pony Travelling self-driving Park Phaeton, with hind Seat, by McNaught and Smith.

And also,

A property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Landed Ex "Timour."

A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower.

The Property of an Officer.

A first-rate Breach-loading Double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

3 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses, Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sallaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage with Lamps and Poles.

2 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
9th November 1868.

NOTICES.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

MRS. HUNT,
MILLINER,
NO. 13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
and
EAST STREET, POONA,

Begs to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and at Outstations that she has opened an Establishment in Bombay, where she hopes to secure a continuance of their patronage.

Every description of New and Fashionable Millinery, Wedding and Mourning Materials always on hand, and made up on the shortest notice.

A large and varied consignment of the newest style expected very shortly.

Out-station Orders accompanied by a Remittance will be carefully and quickly attended to.

Ladies' own materials made up.

9th November 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE
TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt, at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
" Bird's-eye "	Persian "
" Cut Cavendish "	Latakiah "
" Returns Tobacco	Oronoko "
York River "	Imperial "
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschauna Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—ASK for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

MALVERN COLLEGE,
PRESIDENT AND VISITOR.
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Term for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to HENRY ALDRICH, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY ORCHESTRA.—An Orchestra, organized by Herr Schmuck, which consists of select professional Musicians, is open to engagements at Concerts, Re-unions, Assemblies, Balls, &c. Their *repertoire* consists of the classical compositions of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, &c., Operatic Selections, and the newest popular Dance Music by Strauss, Labitzky, D'Albert, &c. Applications to be addressed Herr Schmuck, No. 1, Parell Road, Byculla.

NOTICE.—Herr Schmuck, Director of the Philharmonic Society, begs to announce a series of grand Instrumental and Vocal Concerts to be given in the Town Hall. Each Performance will consist of one of Haydn's Symphonies and Operatic Selections. Gentlemen Amateurs will kindly take part in the Performance. Due notice, with Programmes, will be issued.

NOTICE.—A good String Band, consisting of 4 up to 35 Musicians, can be engaged for Balls, Quadrille Parties, Dinner Parties, Soirees, Picnics, Theatricals, &c. Terms moderate. Apply to HERR SCHMUCK, Director Philharmonic Society, No. 1, Parell Road, Byculla.

TUITION.—Herr Schmuck is prepared to give Lessons on the Piano, Violin, and some other Musical Instruments; also instruction in the science of Harmony.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.
The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co. :—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I